## FRANCE.

MacMahon's Difficulty in Views of the Cabinet on the Lieu-Constructing a Cabinet.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS MAINTAINED.

Presidential Tactics Against Parliamentary Party Combinations.

The Times' special despatch from Paris says:—
"President MacMahon has decided to summe MM. Dufaure and Laboulaye, Baron de Larcy and the Marquis de Castellane to a consultation upon the subject of the formation of a new Cabinet and an agreement upon a programme of policy. It is certain that this attempt to constitute a Cabinet from Wednesday's majority in the Assembly will be fruitless. But it is indispensable to render the Marshal's situation clear in the eyes of the nation and prove the impossibility of any government securing the support of a majority that can be de-pended upon. Marshal MacMahon will then be free to choose a Cabinet from those whose pro-gramme he can accept, and this Cabinet will be charged with the conduct of the general election."

A CABINET CONSTRUCTOR FAILS.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1875. Baron de Larcy has declared his inability to form a new Cabinet. President MacMahon has now applied to M. Dufaure to undertake that task.

THE PARTIES IMPRACTICABLE AND THE CRISIS LONDON, Jan. 8, 1875

A special despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says M. Dulaure's interview with the President was without result.

No combination can be effected before to morrow or Monday.

THE MATERIAL FOR A NEW MINISTRY. PARIS, Jan. 8, 1875.

It is stated that the basis for a new Ministry has been settled. The Dukes de Broglie and Decazes and M. de Fourtou will be the chief members.

SPAIN.

WHE POPE BLESSES THE EX-QUEEN AND THE YOUNG KING—HIS HOLINESS FORSES A "DIF-FICULT TASK"—ALPONSO ON HIS WAY TO PARIS, Jan. 8, 1875.

The Pope, replying to the congratulations of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain on Epiphany, sends the apostolic benediction for herself and her son Alfonso, and says he prays "God to grant the latter all happiness in the difficult task which he ts about to undertake."

THE KING ON HIS WAY TO BARCELONA. LONDON, Jan. 9, 1875. King Alfonso sailed from Marseilles on Friday

morning for Barcelona. GENERAL CABRERA DECLARES HIS ALLEGIANCE

The Times' special despatch from Madrid anneunces that General Cabrera has sent in his adbesion to the government of King Alfonso. THE POREIGN MISSIONS OF THE MONARCHY.

The Marquis de Moins, now Minister of the Marine, will probably go to Paris, Rivas to Rome and Quesada to London as Ambassadors of Spain.

GERMANY.

BULLIONIST COMPETITION WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 9-5 A. M. A special despatch to the Standard from Berlin says the Bank Commission have passed a resolution that the Imperial Bank buy gold ingots at 1,392 marks 50 piennings per pound in order to compete successfully with the American government and attract gold to Germany. This action is taken in view of the re. sumption of specie payments in the United States.

## ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1875. The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

THE VICKSBURG INQUIRY.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Jan. 8, 1875. The Committee of Investigation to-day exam-

ined a large number of witnesses and developed the killing or four colored men not beretolore re-John McPherson, colored, resident of the city,

testified that night after night a party of men came to his house in search of arms, frightening his wife to the extent that she had a miscarriage Emma Wiggins swore that a party were in pursuit of her brother, Peter Harris, swearing to kill him and herself; he was compelled to leave the

Nicey Hillyer testified that just before the fight on Hall's Ferry road she left home with her children for salety, her husband was to follow in a few minutes; afterward found him near the house shot through the heart; he was not in the fight.

Ike Mosely, living near Haines' Bluff, testified

shot through the heart; he was not in the fight.

Ike Mosely, living near Haines' Bluff, testified that a lew nights after the fight William Vaughn was shot at a funeral near there; that Joe Cook, George Snepherd and Emanuel Taber, all colored and neighbors of his, were taken from their homes by a party of whites, among whom were Captains Alexander Hogan and Reade, and were taken to near Mrs. Fox's and killed; Cook and Taber, in addition to being snot, had their throats cut and their ears cut off.

THE BODIES LAY ON THE ROAD several days before they were buried, their friends being afraid to bury them; he (witness) owed his escape to the fact that he hid in Vaughn's grave. This witness described the reign of terror among the blacks in that vicinity, and stated that he had left there and gone to Louisiana, leaving everything benind, and that Captain Join Hogan advised him to keep out of the way.

Jane Robinson and Francis Holmes (colored) testified to the killing of Merigo Green, an old colored preacher, two miles out on the Jackson road on the day of the fight; he was shot, and had his head cut off apparently with a sabre.

Peggy Walls testified that her husband, Buck, was shot down at Mr. Edwards', eight miles out on the Jackson road on the day after the fight, by Alexander Hebron and others, as reported yesterday; that Buck was unarmed, and had been driven out of Mr. Edwards' house.

Mary Jackson, colored, testified that after the

Mary Jackson, colored, testified that after the fight she went to find the body of James M. Grout, to whom she was engaged to be married, and who had started into town with the crowd against her protest, and found his and the bodies of washington Kinsey and Houston Boyd, lying over each other.

Ington Kinsey and Houston Boyd, lying over each other.

Washington Henderson swore he started in with Washourn's command, and expected to fight, but the saw early in the fight; that the black men fired the first shot and that then the crowd with the white flag were fired on also; that young Robert Bangs was in the fight with a gun, having borrowed a horse to go and get it.

District Attorney Lea was then examined at great length in regard to the defalcation of the various county officials, already reported, all of which he established by PRODUCING THE INDICTMENTS.

He did not think, under the existing circumstances, they could be punished. Crosby's bond, as tax collector, was produced, and what was supposed to be the bond of the Sheriff was another bond as tax collector, with no amount specified in the bond, the discovery of which created a sensation.

tion.

Lucinda Mitchell and Murray Thomas (colored)
testified to the shooting of an old half crazy neuro
named Tom Bidman at Thomas' house the night
after the fight. Bidman, who lived by hunting,
refused to give up his gun and was shot.

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in

## BAYONET RULE

tenant General's Advice.

Ministers Fish, Bristow, Williams and Jewell Not Included in "All of Us."

Secretaries Robeson and Belknap "Brief."

The Executive Intruding on Judicial Authority.

General Sheridan's Latest Bulletins from New Orleans.

Judge Dibble Declares the State Bereft of

Republican Government.

WASHINGTON, Jap. 8, 1875. There are rumors this evening of a stormy Cabinet meeting to-day. The Louisiana affair was fully and very freely discussed, and is said to have occupied the whole session. The President, it is asserted, heard some very plain speeches. No definite purpose was arrived at. The official report of the deposition of the Legislature, which is expected to be here within forty-eight hours at furthest, is waited for. There were reports during the day of serious differences in the Cabinet, but it may be said that while the views of the Cabinet officers probably differ, and, perhaps, strongly in some cases, all are agreed that it is necessary to wait for final information, when the government shall receive the official reports, which have been ordered to be made with great detail.

THE MINISTERS INTERVIEWED. The members of the Cabinet this afternoon, in answer to questions asked them individually, for public information, as to their judgment of the New Orleans affair, made the statements which

follow:- SECRETARY FISH INQUISITIVE. Secretary Fish said :-

"I was not consulted, nor did I see before they were sent the two despatches of the Secretary of War to General Sheridan, saying that the President and all the Cabinet approved of his proceedings. I never heard of nor saw either until they were shown me in the newspapers. As regards the breaking up of the meeting of the Legislature by General de Trobriand, we have not an official account of the transaction, and the newspaper reports are silent in regard to one important point-wno ordered De Trobriand to do wnat he did. A full and official report is expected soon," Secretary Fish added that he awaited the official

and full account with the greatest impatience. BECRETARY BRISTOW WAITING.

Secretary Bristow said:-"The despatch sent to General Sheridan by the Secretary of War saying that the President and the Cabinet approved of his course was never seen by me until I saw it in the newspapers, and I had not been called on, therefore, to approve or disapprove of it. As regards the breaking up of the meeting by General de Trobriand, there is no offcial information here of what occurred. Steps have been taken to obtain exact information."

SECRETARY BELKNAP TACITURN. Secretary Belknap said:-

SECRETARY ROBESON SUBDUED. Secretary Robeson said :-"You may say in answer to your questions that

Secretary Robeson says he is a law-abiding citizeu."

SECRETARY DELANO ABSENT. Secretary Delano left for the North this morning. In conversation yesterday he expressed himself as satisfied with the course of events in New Orleans and with Secretary Belknap's despatches, and he had confidence that the President was pursuing a wise and necessary course in the South.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL DEPRECATORY. The Postmaster General said :-

"I never saw the despatches or the Secretary of War to General Sheridan saving that the President and all of the Cabinet approved of his course unto I saw them in the newspapers. There is no official report here yet of the action of General de Tropriand in dispersing the Legislature. It has been sent for. I do not doubt the legal right of the President to send troops into any State; but I view with apprehension any armed interference by the Executive even of a State to disperse a legislative body if it has not, by violence toward other citizens, become a mob. But whether there was actual disorder and riotous conduct in the Legislature at New Orleans is not officially known here. I am no lawyer; but I had supposed that a Legislature is the sole judge of the rights and qualifications of its members as members, and that redress for its action must be sought through the judicial rather than from the Executive department of the government. I had supposed that the connection of the Chief Executive of a State with the legislative branch of a State was to approve or disapprove its acts and enforce its laws when not forbidden by adverse decisions of the judiciary."

Attorney General Williams said :-

"I have as yet no precise or official information regard to the alleged interference with the Legislature, and, as the law officer of the government, I feel that I ought not to express any opinion on the subject until this is received. Means have been taken to get a complete and official account of the whole transaction, and when this comes I shall be able to form an opinion. I prefer not to speak of the despatches of Secretary Belknap approving General Sheridan's course. I prefer to say no more about any part of this matter until I am turther and fully advised on the subject. when I can speak fully and with satis faction. I do not understand that the despatch of General Sheridan stigmatized the whole Southern people as 'banditti,' as has been represented, but that it refers to the ringleaders of the armed White League, and as to these, according to the information I have, his language conveys a pretty correct idea of their

DIPPERENCES IN THE CARINET. There are reports to-night in everybody's mouth

of a violent scene in the Cabinet between Secretary Bristow and Attorney General Williams, and it is very certain that Secretaries Fish and Bris-tow, as well as Postmaster General Jewell feel very deeply in this matter, though their public utter-ances are carefully made. It can be said that Vice President Wilson and Speaker Blaine speak very plainly and in decided terms of General Sheridan's despatch and of the dispersion of the Legislature. In the caucus to-morrow no doubt they will be heard and will urge strong and just measures.

REPUBLICAN APPREHENSIONS FROM THE LOUISIANA
COMMITTEE.
In Congress the adherents of the President began to-day to put up a little more courage. The republican newspaper this morning asserted boldly that the resolution of thanks to and confidence in the President, offered yesterday by Mr. White, of Alabama, will be adopted by the House on Monday. This is not yet certain, but it is possible. The news from the North and West received here in the HERALD and other New York papers this evening may cause some flutter-ing, but already the New Orieans committee is prejudged by many members, and it is said that Mr. Potter ruled them, and that the two republican members are not trustworthy, which means, of course, that they are men of independent judgment. They will be heard, however, in the caucus which is to be held to-morrow night, and may have in

THE COMING REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. This caucus promises to be a deeply interesting ssembly, for in it very divergent views will find vent, and there is a likelihood that some forcible utterances will be made. The party is by no means either cheerful or unanimous; but it is seeking a policy with great vigor, and here are a few private opinions:—
REPEAL OF THE ENFORCEMENT AND MU MALUX ACTS

PROPOSED. "We cannot afford as a party to quarrel with the President," said a republican in conversation, "but I would be giad to vote for the immediate and summary repeal of the Ku Kiux and Enforcement acts, on the double ground that they are of doubtful constitutionality, and that they confer powers on the President which are dangerous, and very liable, in the hands of injudicious subordinates, to be misused."

"Would a majority of the party vote for the repeal ?" asked another. The reply was, "It is very doubtful."

THE PARTY OR THE NATION-WHICH? 'Yet it is the only way for Congress to act in the matter," said a third person. "We cannot in any other way at once put a stop to the kind of in-terierence which has just aroused the country and which is killing the party. If we do that we do not blame the President. We make it impos sible for him hereafter to interfere with the army, as he now believes it his duty to do, and if we leave the Louisiana and Arkansas men to regulate their own affairs we put upon the democrats the re-sponsibility of keeping order, and the disgrace and bad repute if there is a continuance of disorder down there."

"But we can't afford to split the party," was the final reply of a republican.
"We should do so in carrying such a repeal, and it is doubtful if the Senate would agree with the House if we repealed the acts with the neip of

democratic votes." REPUBLICAN DESPONDENCY. This conversation portrays pretty accurately the condition of the republican mind. They very nat-

urally wish to retrieve their defeat at the last election. Few of them really hope to do it; but the more hopeless they are the less they are inclined to break with the President or to do anything which would "split the party."

"That way lies certain death," said a very able

and usually a bold Congressman. The situation here just now reminds one much of the last days of 1860. There is the same haughty and superclibarrassed attitude on the other, only the sides are reversed. Mr. Conkling's ringing sarcasms south very much like Wigfall's when he used to ride roughshod over the republican minority in 1860, and the parallel might be carried farther. To one who remembers those exciting days and remem

ALL WIGPALL'S BRILLIANT IMPERTINENCE and the efforts of party whips to keep men together and to prevent a "split in the party" were all in vain, it looks a good deal as though the arrogance, confusion and paralysis of to-day denoted the last days of another party.

LOUISIANA'S CALMNESS PATAL TO THE PARTY. The most embarrassing feature of the New Orleans affair to the partisans of the President here is the peaceable attitude of the citizens. A riot, a single attempt at murder, a street brawl even would be most opportune. The silent and orderly waiting of Louisiana is fatal. The President probably does not care, for he does not think deeply, titude of the people in New Orleans refers the matter to the country at large, and that it will impossible to avoid the judgment of the people of

Any excitement involving bloodshed in the South now would come opportunely to cover up or cause to be forgotten the outrage at New Orleans. There is abundant evidence that a deliberate atto save Sheridan harmless against reproof. It is already asserted that he did not order De Trobriand to break up the Legislature, and they add that he meant really nothing by his "banditti" despatch, that he has a hasty temper, and so on.

SENATOR BAYARD'S SPEECH.

In the Senate the event of the day was the very able speech of Mr. Bayard. He spoke for over two hours, temperately and logically show-ing the unconstitutionality of the recent acts Louisiana, and their danger to the country. His speech rose far above mere party lines, and had the merit besides of thrusting directly at the main question, which is not the condition of the South, but whether unconstitutional and violent remedies can help or better it. After Mr. Bayard closed there was a general discussion, in which a number of the ablest men on ooth sides took part, and that very vigorously. Senators Morton and Gordon had an

Mr. Morton asserted that intimidation of colored voters had reduced the republican vote of Georgia and compelled many negroes to emigrate. General Gordon briefly, but tersely, reviewed the political history of Georgia since the Arst vision of federal representatives. He asserted on the authority of Foster Blodgett, formerly Senator from Georgia, that he (Gordon) was elected Governor by 6,000 majority over Bullock, but was cheated in the count in or-

der to maugurate the republican officials, whose

career the country was thoroughly familiar with. THE LESSON OF THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION Then, with impressive force he asked the Senin changing the vote of Indiana or of Ohio or of Pennsylvania or of New York, or even of Massachusetts, which had for years polled up immense republican majorities. When the Senator discovered the reason he would also find out why Joshua Hill, who had been for years a consistent republican, had seen fit to vote at the last election for the democratic candidates, a man, too, whose personal influence extended throughout the State of Georgia. SENATOR CARPENTER'S VIEWS.

Senator Carpenter, who had just returned from Wisconsin, was to-day consulted for his views of the Louisiana case. He said that he had barely had time to ascertain what the views or the pro-gramme of the Senate would be on the pending the resolution of Senator Thurman would pass by at least a strict republican vote. He did not think it would be wise in him to say anything just now on the subject—in fact, he did not know what to say. His views on Louisiana are well known, as they were given by him in the debate during last session, and he had had no rea-son to change them. On the contrary, the course which events were taking there proved his assertions to have been almost a prophecy. So far as the Sheridan case is concerned he thinks it quite premature to discuss it until the whole thing is officially before the Senate, with all the facts and

the record of what has been done by the authorities in the premises.

A NEW ELECTION NECESSARY This he thinks would be accomplished by the passage of the resolution now being so unnecessarily discussed to great length. He is more than ever satisfied that his position, and the remedy he has advocated for the evils existing in Louisiana, are correct. In the passage of the resolution offered by him, which provides for a new election, he is still convinced will be found the only panacea for them. Though it is now late in the day to apply that remedy, he believes it should be done at once, and that the justice and equity due to all will be secured only through that means. "If it had been done," said he, "we should, as a party, have been spared the shame and degradation of what has since occurred, and all the present undue excitement of the public mind would have been ob-

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1875. The following despatches are published here:-NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 1875. To W. W. BELENAP, Secretary of War, Washing

ton, D. C .:-Several prominent people here have for the last few days been passing resolutions and manufacturing sentimental protests for Northern political consumption. They seem to be trying to make martyrs of themselves. It cannot be done at this late day. There have been too many bleeding negro and ostracized white citizens for their statements to be believed by fair-minded people. Bishop Wilmer protests against my telegram of the 4th inst., forgetting that on Saturday last he testified under oath before the Congressional Com-mittee that the condition of affans was substansend you a statement of the number of murders committed in this State during the last three or four years, the perpetrators of which are still unpunished. I think the number will startle you. It will be up in the thousands. The city is perfectly quiet. No trouble is apprehended. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

SECOND DESPATCH. NEW OBLEANS, Jan. 8, 1875.

W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Washington, I shall send you this evening a report of affairs as they actually occurred here on the 4th inst. My telegram to you of that date, and those of the 5th and 6th inst. are so truthful or the condition of affairs in this section, and strike so near the water line, that ministers of the Gospel and others are appealed to to keep the ship from sinking. Human has been held too cheaply in this State for

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General. AN ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives (conservative) of

many years.

the State of Louisiana, have forwarded an address to Congress, stating in full all the circumstances of the late breaking up of the Legislature, substantially as it has been already given in the

THE FAMOUS ORDERS.

The following are copies of the orders Kellogg gave to General De Trobriand :-

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1875. General DE TROBRIAND, commanding:-

An illegal assembly of men having taken posses-sion of the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the police not being able to dislodge them, I respectfully request that you will immediately clear the Hall and the State House of all persons not returned as legal members of the House of Representatives by the Returning Board of the State. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

ORDER NO. 2. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4, 1875. General DE TROBBIAND:-The Clerk of the House, who has in his posses

sion the roll issued by the Secretary of State as

ment upon abstract theories and lost sight of the actual social, political and economical surroundings.

There existed at that time, and has since the close of the war, a spirit of intolerance toward black and toward white republicans. This intolerance, which too often found expression, unhapplity, in acts of intimidation, oppression and violence, had produced its counter result in the enactment by the republican Legislature, elected under the Reconstruction acts, of those harsh election, registration, constabulatory and metropolitan police laws, which have been so severely, and in some respects so justly, animadverted upon by the republican press throughout the country. These measures of the republican party had vested in the Governor of the State a degree of power scarcely exercised by any sovereign in the world, and yet the passage of these laws was justifiable in a degree by the necessity of affording PROTECTION TO THE WAR.

and untutored blacks, whose political rights were constantly threatened by a more powerful class and a large portion of the whites.

The Governor elected under the Reconstruction laws was, and continued to be until his defection, the trusted leader of the republican party as represented in the General Assembly. Up to the time he abandoned his affiliation he continued to have the unusual authority to which I have adverted; therefore, when he determined to unite his political fortunes with the opposition, he took to them that which made his accession valuable to them—almost absolute executive powers. The republican leaders in this State, and I among

his political fortunes with the opposition, he took to them that which made his accession valuable to them—almost absolute executive powers. The republican leaders in this State, and I among them since, sincerely and truly believe that our party had a large majority in 1872, and that Governor Kellogg and his associates on the State ticket would have been elected by such a majority had the election been lair and honest, but they were actually chosen by the votes actually cast by a reduced majority.

We charged then, and have ever since continued to charge, and we have conclusively shown to the Senate committee, that Governor Warmoth, in alliance with the democracy, used his unusual executive power in the appointment of officers who manipulated the registration and the election so as to change and after, the result. To crown all, when the election was closed ne attempted to pack the Returning Board, and to effect this end he overthrew the local judiciary by violence. These first messures and subsequent acts were beyond the constitution and beyond the law. They were revolutionary in the tuilest sense of the term. It was during this period that I said from the benon, while examining an issue that arose out of the disturbed condition of affairs, that the coup d'état is not an American institution. Since that time, surrounded as I have been by so much violence and contemplate the time when these Louisians troubles shall be remembered by a republican people only as a herrible dream, I still believe that i truly comprehend the spirit of our republican government.

Fevolution and violence beget counter revolu-

tion and other violence. Out of these efforts to strangie the voice of a majority of the people of the State sprang the extraordinary and no leas revolutionary proceedings which resulted in the installation of the administration of Governor Kellogg. Had the first effort succeeded there would have been established a government by fraud and revolution. The second effort did succeed, and a government was established by revolution and armed intervention of the powers of the federal government. In this view I believe I am consistent. I have never looked upon the existing government in any other light than that of a revolutionary government, recontized, however, by the President, by the House of Representatives of the United States and by the judiciary of the State. I believe its acts should have full force and effect, and personally I have rendered it cheerful obedience and support, because I conscientiously believe that it was the choice of a majority of the voters.

Passing now to the events of 1874, we find these were repeated—the revolution and counter revolution which attended the election in 1872. During this interval of two years the administration of Governor Kellogg carried on the government, making and executing the laws. To this government the reputihean masses gave support, while the opposition yielded a sulien obedience. The spirit of intolerance toward their opponents began again to manifest itself actively, which, as the period of general election approached, found expression in Sincerk AND BITTER HATERD.

Governor Kellogg and his associates did what they could; it was of no avail. They had reduced the taxes; that counted for nothing. They checked indiscriminate appropriations for private purposes, which had characterized previous assembilies; no thanks. They had carried on the government at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars less than it cost for a like period under the other administration, but still there was no less opposition and bitterness and hatred manifested against every one connecte

he was in law and in fact an usurper; and so they cried with one vote, that no good could come out of Nazareth, and refused to give credit when the fluture will accord it.

This sullen discontent found vent in numerous acts of violence and bloodshed, notably the massacre in Grant parish, the assassination of Judge Crawford and the District Attorney of his Court, disturbances at Attakapas, nurders at Coushatta and innumerable personal assaults and ACTS of oppræssion and intimidation against the blacks in different parts of the State. Finally this spirit of discontent was organized and manifested itself in a politicomilitary body which took the name of the White League. This body fell under the leadership of more discreet and better thinking men, whose induence was sufficient to check in a great degree further instances of outrages on the blacks, and the entire energies of the embiyo army were systematically directed to the overthrow of the State government. The election was to be carried, right or wrong. The emete of the 14th of September was unpremeditated; but an accident, or rather the incident of the seizure of certain arms presented the opportunity and the real purpose of the League was shown. The events of that day are historical, and I need only refer to them. The election approached. We were to select a House of Representatives entire, eighteen Senators out of thirty-six and a State Treasurer. Should the opposition sweep everything they would only then have one branch of the General Assembly and one of the financial officers; but it soon became manifest that it was their intention to seize the entire government by some revolutionary means. An election was held, but I will not discuss the results. Suffice it to say, that the opposition believe they elected a large majority of the House and a State Treasurer; while, on the other hand, the republicans believe that when the registration closed they were fully 20,000 ahead. Knowing of the systematic intimidation throughout the greater part of the State, and c

out the greater part of the State, and considering the PLAGRANT IRREGULARITIES in several parishes, it is believed that the Returning Board should prevent the consummation of a gigantic wrong and return those members elected who were in truth the choice of the voters. I hold the argument as they put it, but looking at the whole affair dispassionately and calmly it presents itself to me in this aspect:—A revolution has been set on foot by the opposition, aided by the White League, to selze the government. A counter revolution was the result. The disturbance attending the attempt to organize the General Assembly, on January 4, naturally and inevitably resulted from the events I have detailed. The evidence which was offered to your committee establishes, I think, what would not be denied here, that the opposition, supported by the White League as a military organization, had a perfected plan for the seizure of the State government by a bold coup d'état; but again occurred a counter revolution, and the coup d'état was rudely prevented by the timely interierence of federal bayonets. With this historical résumé before you I now ask

The Glerk of the House, who has in his possession the roll issued by the Secretary of State as the legal members of the House of Representatives, will point out to you those persons now in the Hall of the House of Representatives returned by the legal Returning Board of the State.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of State.

HENRY C. DIBBLE'S STORY.

The following letter has been sent to the Hon. Charies Foster, chairman of the Sub-Committee of Louisiana Affairs:

New Orleans, La., Jan. 8.

To Hon. CHarles Foster, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Louisiana Affairs:

New Orleans, La., Jan. 8.

To Hon. CHarles Foster, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Louisiana Affairs:

DEAR STR—It was made my duty to appear before your committee during the sessions in New Urleans as counsel for the State organization of the republican party. In that capacity I have virtuely the second of the State of State and the some of the State government is not of the State organization of the republican party. In that capacity I have capacity is a second to see the policy of the State organization of the State government is mediated by the Louisiana case unless they consider that servity in the state organization of the State government is not the produced of the State organization of the republican party. In the capacity I have capacity is not the republican party in the scapetify I have no regrets to express and no further explantation of make; but to-day, looking a the state of the Common would be supposed to the capacity is not the state of the Common would be supposed to the State organization of this relation is not constituted to offer your own the capacity I have the suggestion that I have held, and now hold, an offer what the suggestion that a remain the suggestion that sterious the suggestion the suse of the constitution of the United States. In contemptation of

given to Sheridan, but he did not receive it until Sheridan had started. He thinks a new election will be had, which will be satisfactory to all par-

AT ONE GRAND LEAP HALE'S HONEY OF HORRHOUND AND TAR has reached the pinnacle of fame as a remedy for Coughs, Colds and all Pulmonary Dis-PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

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A.—SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS. BELTS, KNEE

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